What is claimed is:

1. A coil winding method of a transformer, including a bobbin wound with a coil and a core introduced into the bobbin, the method comprising:

forming a coil winding part with no protrusion member at the bobbin so as to exclude an interference caused by the protrusion member from a path wound with the coil; and

continuously winding the coil from one side of the coil winding part until other side thereof.

2. The coil winding method of the transformer as claimed in claim 1, wherein the coil is continuously wound from one side of the coil winding part until other side thereof on a zigzag basis in the oblique direction.

3. The coil winding method of the transformer as claimed in claim 1, wherein the coil is continuously wound from one side of the coil winding part until other side thereof such that the number of winding is periodically increased in the vertical direction.

4. The coil winding method of the transformer as claimed in claim 3, wherein the surface of the coil is coated with an

adhesive so as to prevent the coil from being collapsed in the winding process.

5. A coil winding method of a transformer, including a bobbin wound with a coil and a core introduced into the bobbin, the method comprising:

forming a coil winding part with no protrusion member at the bobbin so as to exclude an interference caused by the protrusion member from a path wound with the coil;

winding the coil for each block by a desired winding frequency to provide at least two coil blocks; and

continuously arranging the coil blocks from one side of the coil winding part until other side thereof.

6. The coil winding method of the transformer as claimed in claim 5, wherein the coil is continuously wound from the lower portion until the upper portion such that the coil blocks have the number of winding increased periodically in the horizontal direction.

7. The coil winding method of the transformer as claimed in claim 5, wherein the coil blocks are continuously arranged from one side of the coil winding part until other side thereof on a zigzag basis in the oblique direction.

8. The coil winding method of the transformer as claimed in claim 5, wherein the coil blocks are sequentially connected to each other by the coil.

9. The coil winding method of the transformer as claimed in claim 5, wherein the surface of the coil is coated with an adhesive so as to prevent the coil from being collapsed in the winding process.

10. A transformer for driving a lamp of a liquid crystal display, including a bobbin wound with a coil and a core introduced into the bobbin, the transformer comprising:

a bobbin provided with a coil winding part with no protrusion member so as to exclude an interference caused by the protrusion member from a path wound with the coil; and

the coil continuously wound from one side of the coil winding part until other side thereof.

11. The transformer for driving the lamp of the liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 10, wherein the coil is continuously wound from one side of the coil winding part until other side thereof on a zigzag basis in the oblique direction.

12. The transformer for driving the lamp of the liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 10, wherein the coil is continuously wound from one side of the coil winding part until other side thereof such that the number of winding is periodically increased in the vertical direction.

13. The transformer for driving the lamp of the liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 12, wherein the surface of the coil is coated with an adhesive so as to prevent the coil from being collapsed in the winding process.

14. A transformer for driving a lamp of a liquid crystal display, including a bobbin wound with a coil and a core introduced into the bobbin, the transformer comprising:

a bobbin provided with a coil winding part with no protrusion member so as to exclude an interference caused by the protrusion member from a path wound with the coil; and

at least two coil blocks wound with the coil for each block by a desired winding frequency and continuously arranged from one side of the coil winding part until other side thereof.

15. The transformer for driving the lamp of the liquid

crystal display as claimed in claim 14, wherein the coil is continuously wound from the lower portion until the upper portion such that the coil blocks have the number of winding increased periodically in the horizontal direction.

16. The transformer for driving the lamp of the liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 14, wherein the coil blocks are continuously arranged from one side of the coil winding part until other side thereof on a zigzag basis in the oblique direction.

17. The transformer for driving the lamp of the liquid crystal display as claimed in claim 14, wherein the surface of the coil is coated with an adhesive so as to prevent the coil from being collapsed in the winding process.

18. An inverter for a liquid crystal display, including a DC/DC converter generating a DC voltage, and a DC/AC converter converting the DC voltage into a high AC voltage suitable for driving the lamp, the inverter comprising:

push-pull switching devices provided at the DC/AC converter to alternately intermit the DC voltage; and

a transformer having a primary side connected to said switching devices and a secondary side connected to said lamp

and including a bobbin continuously wound with a coil from one side of a coil winding part with no protrusion member until other side thereof to build up a voltage applied from said switching devices, thereby driving said lamp.

19. An inverter for a liquid crystal display, including a DC/DC converter generating a DC voltage, and a DC/AC converter converting the DC voltage into a high AC voltage suitable for driving the lamp, the inverter comprising:

push-pull switching devices provided at the DC/AC converter to alternately intermit the DC voltage; and

a transformer having a primary side connected to said switching devices and a secondary side connected to said lamp and including a bobbin continuously arranged with coil blocks wound with a coil by a desired winding frequency from one side of a coil winding part with no protrusion member until other side thereof to build up a voltage applied from said switching devices, thereby driving said lamp.